AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) An isolated DNA molecule encoding a small subunit of acetohydroxy acid synthase isozyme III originating from *Escherichia coli*, which has a mutation ~~is~~ selected from the group consisting of:

a) a mutation that replaces the serine at amino acid number 17 in SEQ ID NO: 2 with an amino acid other than serine and

b) a mutation that replaces both (i) the serine residue at amino acid number 17 in SEQ ID NO: 2 with an amino acid other than serine and (ii) the glycine residue at the amino acid number 14 in SEQ ID NO: 2 with an amino acid other than glycine,

wherein the unmutated sequence of acetohydroxy acid synthase isozyme III is SEQ ID NO:2.

2. (Previously Presented) The isolated DNA according to claim 1, wherein the mutation at amino acid number 17 replaces serine with a phenylalanine residue and the mutation at the amino acid number 14 replaces glycine with an aspartic acid residue.

3. (Canceled)

4. (Currently Amended) An isolated DNA encoding a large subunit and a mutated small subunit of acetohydroxy acid synthase isozyme III originating from *Escherichia coli*,

wherein the unmutated sequence of the small subunit of acetohydroxy acid synthase isozyme III is SEQ ID NO:2 and wherein said small subunit has a mutation that replaces the glycine residue at amino acid number 14 in SEQ ID NO: 2 with an amino acid other than glycine and has at least one mutation selected from the group consisting of:

a) a mutation that replaces the serine residue at amino acid number 17 in SEQ ID NO: 2 with an amino acid other than serine,

b) a mutation that replaces the asparagine residue at amino acid number 29 in SEQ ID NO: 2 with an amino acid other than asparagine, and

c) a mutation that replaces the glutamine residue at amino acid number 92 in SEQ ID NO: 2 with a stop codon,

wherein the mutated acetohydroxy acid synthase isozyme III catalyzes the generation of (i) α-acetolactate from pyruvate and (ii) α-aceto-α-hydroxybutyrate from α-ketobutyrate and pyruvate; and wherein inhibition by L-valine is reduced to 50% or less by said mutation compared to the unmuated sequence of the small subunit of acetohydroxy acid synthase isozyme III is SEQ ID NO:2 ~~is not inhibited by L-valine~~.

5. (Previously Presented) The isolated DNA according to claim 4, wherein the mutation at amino acid number 17 replaces serine with a phenylalanine residue, the mutation at amino acid number 29 replaces asparagine with a lysine residue or a tyrosine residue, and the mutation at amino acid number 14 replaces glycine with an aspartic acid residue.

6. (Previously Presented) A bacterium which harbors the DNA according to claim 1 on chromosomal DNA or plasmid in said bacterium and has an ability to produce L-valine.

7. (Original) The bacterium according to claim 6, wherein expression of said DNA is enhanced.

8. (Original) The bacterium according to claim 7, wherein said expression is enhanced by locating said DNA under the control of a potent promoter or amplifying a copy number of said DNA.

9. (Original) A method for producing L-valine comprising the steps of cultivating the bacterium according to claim 6 in a culture medium, producing and accumulating L-valine in the culture medium, and collecting L- valine from the culture medium.

10. (Previously Presented) The isolated DNA according to claim 1, wherein the mutation at amino acid number 14 replaces glycine with an aspartic acid residue.

11. (Previously Presented) The isolated DNA according to claim 1, wherein the mutation at amino acid number 17 replaces serine with a phenylalanine residue.

12. (Previously Presented) The isolated DNA according to claim 4, wherein the mutation at amino acid number 14 replaces glycine with an aspartic acid residue.

13. (Previously Presented) The isolated DNA according to claim 4, wherein the mutation at amino acid number 17 replaces serine with a phenylalanine residue.

14. (Previously Presented) The isolated DNA according to claim 4, wherein the mutation at amino acid Presented29 replaces asparagine with a tyrosine residue.

15. (Previously Presented) The isolated DNA according to claim 4, wherein the mutation at amino acid number 29 replaces asparagine with a lysine residue.

16. (Previously Presented) A bacterium which harbors the DNA according to claim 4 on chromosomal DNA or plasmid in said bacterium and has an ability to produce L-valine.

17. (Previously Presented) The bacterium according to claim 16, wherein expression of said DNA is enhanced.

18. (Previously Presented) The bacterium according to claim 17, wherein said expression is enhanced by locating said DNA under the control of a potent promoter or amplifying a copy number of said DNA.

19. (Previously Presented) A method for producing L-valine comprising the steps of cultivating the bacterium according to claim 16 in a culture medium, producing and accumulating L-valine in the culture medium, and collecting L- valine from the culture medium.

SUPPORT FOR THE AMENDMENT

Claims 1 and 4 have been amended.

The claims as originally filed and pages 4-28 support the amendment of Claims 1 and 4. With respect to the amendment to Claim 4, specific reference is given to page 24 for support.

No new matter is believed to have been entered by the present amendment.